Colgate's Holiday Perfumes.

HARD BLOW FOR THEORIES.

NO COMFORT FOR FREE-TRADERS IN STUDYING THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING COMPARISONS THE "FREE RAW MATERIALS" DELUSION-SUPPLYING THE "MARKETS OF THE

WORLD"-THE TARIFF AS A TAX. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 19.-An analysis of the statement of imports and exports published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department for the three months ended October 81, 1896, and for the corresponding period of 1897, furnishes some comparisons which are both instructive and interesting. The former period covered months when the Wilson-Gorman tariff was in full and undisturbed operation, with no prospect of an immediate or early modification of its provisions, and the latter covered the first three full months after the enactment of the Dingley tariff and after the country had been subjected for five months to such a flood of anticipatory importations of both free and dutiable goods as had never be-

fore been seen. The advantages of a compari-

son, therefore, are, or should be, all in favor of

the Wilson-Gorman tariff and of Democratic

contentions in support of free-trade theories.

If it is not, so much the worse for the theories, The free imports of articles of food and live animals during the three months ended October 31, 1806, amounted to \$28,408,207, and for the corresponding period of 1897 to \$26,154,125, a decrease of \$2,254,172; the dutlable imports of articles of food and live animals in the former period amounted to \$26,046,664, and in the latter period to \$13,622,747, a decrease of \$12,423,917. At the same time the exports of products of agriculture increased from \$177,383,285 in the former period to \$206,271,589, a net increase of \$28,878,224. The farmers of the United States will not be likely to find anything discouraging in these figures.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

A favorite doctrine of the Democratic party for many years has been that of so-called "free raw materials," in order to encourage and promote American industries. During the three months ended October 31, 1896, the free imports of articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries amounted to \$26,304,183, and the free imports of like articles during the corresponding period of 1897 amounted to 803,-739,037, an increase of \$7,434,854; the dutiable imports of like articles during the former pernod amounted to \$4,212,566, and in the latter period to \$8,915,564, an increase of \$4,702,-998, or considerably more than 100 per cent. WILLING TO PAY THE "TAX."

The total increase of imports of "raw materials" both free and dutiable, therefore, amounted to \$12,137.852 in a period of three months under the Dingley law, as compared with a like and corresponding period under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, despite the enormous anticipatory importations in the five months just preceding the former period. Verily such official figures, compiled by an ardent Free Trade chief of the Bureau of Statistics, strike a hard blow against one of the most cherished theories of latter day Democrats and their mugwump allies.

. The free imports of manufactured articles for use in the mechanic arts during the three months ended October 31, 1896, amounted to \$6,596,153, and during the corresponding period of 1897 to \$3,613,487, a decrease of \$2,982,666; and the dutiable imports of like articles for use in the mechanic arts in the former period to \$10.748,971, a iccrease of \$2,011,104.

The free import of manufactured articles for consumption during the three months ended October 31, 1896, amounted to \$4,600,527, and during the corresponding period of 1897 to \$2,857,-930, a decrease of \$1,742,597; and the dutlable imports of similar articles during the former period amounted to \$23,746,349, and during the 166,189. That this decrease was mainly, if not wholly, due to the heavy anticipatory importations is strongly indicated by the fact that whereas the dutiable imports of manufactured goods for consumption amounted to \$4,872,245 less in August, 1897, than in August, 1896, like imports for October, 1897, amounted to only \$1,-113,729 less than in October, 1896.

Another Democratic doctrine has been, and is, that the luxuries of the rich should be taxed higher than the necessaries of the poor, and another doctrine is that "the tariff is a tax" During the three months ended October 31, 1896, the free imports of "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.," amounted to \$2,705,203, and during the corresponding period of 1897, to \$1,230,-161, a decrease of \$1,475,042; and the dutiable imports of like articles during the former period amounted to \$15.361,482, and during the latter period to \$16,712.593, an increase of \$1,351,111. These figures indicate that people who can afford to indulge in luxuries are also willing to pay the "tax," whatever it may be.

Another favorite doctrine of the Free Traders is that, in order to gain possession of "the markets of the world" for their manufactured goods American manufacturers must submit to a low tariff on imported manufactures; that, "if the foreigner cannot sell to you he will not buy from you." This doctrine was proclaimed with great vehemence as well as solemnity both before and after the Dingley bill became a law, and many persons were impressed by it. The increase of exports of products of agriculture has hereinbefore been shown. Now, as to manufactured articles. The exports of such articles during the three months ended October 31, 1896, amounted to \$66,302,703, and during the corresponding period of 1897 they amounted to progress in "the markets of the world" does not appear to have been stayed by the enactment of the Dingley law.

The exports of products of the mines, which, according to the Free Traders, are "raw materials," decreased from \$6.143,455 during the montas ended October 31, 1896, \$5,548,256 in the corresponding period of 1897. and exports of forest products, which are also "raw materials," according to the same au-

thority, increased from \$9,127,518 to \$9,515,986. The exports of fishery products during the three months ended October 31, 1897, amounted to \$664,602 less than in the corresponding period of 1896, but as \$42,109 worth more foreign fish came into the United States over the "Chinese wall" of the Dingley tariff in the former period than during the latter period, the figures would seem chiefly to indicate that Americans are now able to buy and consume more fish, both imported and domestic, than they could in 1896 under the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

THE SUGAR CROP OF HAWAII.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The total output of sugar from the Hawaitan Islands for the year just closing, according to the figures of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, transmitted to the State De-

as 248,567 tons, against 248,555 tons last year. The planters have had more trouble than usual on account of desertions, especially among the Japanese. Of the 22,050 laborers on the plantations, 6,105 were contract Japanese, 5,285 free Japanese, 4,950 contract Chinese and 1,911 free Chinese. The number of laborers whose contracts expire next year is 2,017, and the number wanted is 4,273. The Japanese seem to be preferred by the planters as laborers.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

SMALL CHANCE FOR AMERICANS TO SECURE EM-PLOYMENT, SAYS CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The first report to the State Washington, Dec. 12.—The first report to the State Department from United States Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, contains a warning to American railroad men not to go to China for em-

"The American only invites starvation who comes here without a definite contract of employment with some reputable firm made before he leaves America, I must advise United States railway employes that there is at present no market for their labor in China, and, should more roads be constructed, there will be a market only if these

roads are built by Americans." The Consul-General says he has had many inquiries from American railroad men as to the for employment in China, so he describes the small Chinese railroad system to show the hopelessness of looking in that direction for work. There are only two railways in operation, with a total mileage of 2801/2 miles. They employ only twenty-seven foreigners, of whom four are engineers, managers and division superintendents. The operatives are practically all Chinese, and a for-eigner cannot compete with them.

The highest-salaried natives are the telegraph operators, at \$60 per month. Engineers get \$20 to \$20, erators, at \$40 per month. Engineers get £30 to \$30, and trainhands and trackmen £8 to \$40 per month. All of this is in Mexican silver, worth 44 cents gold on the dollar. The roads are paying 15 per cent. dividends. Another road is under construction from Shanghai to Woo-Sung, fourteen miles, Chinese doing all the work, and the first soil was recently turned on the projected road from Hankow to Peking, the completion of which depends upon the success of the Belgian syndicate in floating its loan.

success of the Belgian syndicate in floating its loan.

Mr. Goodnow recounts the ambitious schemes of Director Sheng, of the Imperial Railways, to create a vast system of railways in Central Chima, and ncloses a map showing the projects. He says steing's plan is to build these roads as money an be borrowed outside of Chima. He proposes to ouple with the railway loans a Government loan of 180,0000 to pay the balance of the Japanese var indemnity. In this way the option of building he Chinese roads would be held out to the parties aking the Government loan and the support of oreign Governments for the Government loan could be secured by allowing the successful synciate to turnish all the material and skilled labor ceded for the railroads. Mr. Goodnow points out but under these conditions there will be no market or American railway material or labor, unless imericans furnish the money to build the railrays.

F. M. GIDEON MAKES A DENIAL.

HE SAYS THAT THE CHARGES OF THOMAS RED-

Washington, Dec. 19 .- F. M. Gideon, the clerk of the General Land Office, who was referred to by Thomas Reddington in the testimons before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee yesterday as having changed the Land Office records so as to throw 5,000,000 acres of Government land to the Southern Pacific Rend, has made a clear denial of the charge. of the charge.

Mr. Gideon is a resident of Washington, and at his home, No. 1,734 Fifteenth-st., he last night made the following statement:

The story told by Mr. Reddington is absurd, The story told by all. Restangeon is without decidence and unqualifiedly false, and without conduction or color of truth. The records of the and office will vindeate me, but I will now insist on the most thorough investigation, and standardy at all times to answer any and all questions of ar as my connection with the Southern Pacific made or my connection with the Land office is successed. I court the fullest inquiry into the mat-

ter."

Mr. Gideon was appointed to the Land Office from Kokomo, Ind., in 1833, and was in charge of the division of adjustment of land grants. Upon leaving the Land Office he was employed by the Southern Pacific as an atterney before the Interior December.

TO TEST THE CASE IN COURT.

DR. TUTHILL'S CONTENTION AS TO THE LE GALITY OF THE ELECTION OF THE CORO-NERS FOR THE BOROUGHS OF MAN-HATTAN AND THE BRONX.

question of the legality of the election the Coroners for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be tested in the courts. At less this is the programme now outlined by Dr. T. E. Tuthill, who is one of the outgoing Board of Coroners. The contention of Dr. Tuthill and those interested with him in the movement is that the charter provides in Section 1,570 for the eleof four Coroners in the Borough of Manhattan, amounted to \$12,760,075, and in the latter period | three in Queens and two each in the Bronx and ners "shall be elected in the same manner and at the same general election as tre the Sheriffs in the several counties in which such boroughs are situated, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and shall be removable in the same manner as Sheriffs."

The term of Sheriff of New-York County is two

years, and it is argued that the terms of the Corolatter period to \$14.630,160, a decrease of \$0,- ners of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx could not exceed the term of the Sheriff if they were to be elected in the same manner and at the same general election with the Sheriff, Dr. Tuthill is of the opinion that the office of

Coroner is strictly a county office and was not included in the list of offices designated as "borough offices"; that the charter does not abolish the office of County Coroner, and that the Coroners are not included in the list of county officers who are required to surrender the public books, papers and documents in their possession to the city officials

documents in their possession to the city officials on January 1 next.

The plan of procedure on the part of the present Board of Coroners is to have a friendly action started by some person, in the form of an injunction restraining the present Board from surrendering its books to the newly elected Coroners of the two boroughs. Dr. Tuthill said last night: "It would be a great misfortune if the members of the present Board of Coroners should vacate their offices on January 1 next and it should be discovered later that no County Coroners were left competent to execute writs of replevin and otherwise act as substitute for the Sheiff. That being the case, to avoid confusion and in the interest of the public and the city. I deem it to be a duty of the present Board to hold over until the question can be decided."

A YARN ABOUT A CHALLENGE

Members of the New-York Yacht Club discredit the rumor that England will send a challenge for the America's Cup in 1898. A yarn was printed yesterday about a possible challenge. The yarn was based on "suspicion," the "suspicion" on the fact that Watson was building a new racing schooner in England, and that the beat would be up to the full limit for that rig of 115 feet, and that it would carry the biggest racing rig ever worn by a doublemasted vessel. It was also stated that, if a challenge was given, it would arrive some time in February next. At the New-York Yacht Club members who are well up in such matters, and who are authorities on international races, believe that the prospects of a challenge are decidedly slim; in fact, they strongly assert that no such race is probable, as they say that such a challenge would be regarded as an affront to Lord Dunraven, who is still a power in English yachting circles.

\$68,013,539, an increase of \$1,710,636. American DRUG CLERKS WANT SHORTER HOURS. The drug clerks, who, in March last, organized the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, have prepared a bill which will be presented at the meeting of the Legislature next month asking that no drug clerk shall be required to work more than ten hours on any weekday other than Saturday, and not more on any weekday other than Saturday, and not more than four hours on Saturdays, and not more than four hours on Sundays and legal holidays.

In support of the bill, the clerks declare that the cause of most of the mistakes made in making up prescriptions is due to the fact that they are compelled to stand on their feet fourteen hours a day. They say that many employing drugglets in New-York are members of the league. The league has just issued the first number of "The Greater New-York Drugglet." The advance sheets are bright and filled with Items of interest to the fraternity and trade. Much space is also taken up with arguments in support of the bill.

MEETING OF THE ATHENE CLUB. The second December meeting of the Athene Club was held Saturday afternoon in the parlors of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End-ave. and Ninety-first-st. Dr. Anna M. Galbraith, the president, called the meeting to order, and forty-five members were present. The afternoon was given up to French literature. Mrs. Maria McCullagh spoke on "Balzac's Success and Failure," and Mrs. Truman J. Backus spoke on "Some Relations Be-tween French and English Literature." Readings were given from "Le Père Goriot."

JOHN REDMOND COMING BACK. After Dinner Take Hood's Pills. Aid assimilation of food, asand cure constipation. Get HOOD'S, 25c. of druggists or C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Tiffany & Co.,

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Union Square.

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR IN MEXICO

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIM TO CORRECT SOME OF HIS MISCONCEPTIONS.

NOMINATED, WITHOUT ANY HELP

FROM HIS GREAT CURE

[ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 19 - Statesmen and financiers who are watching with some interest the tour of Bryan through Mexico are wondering whether he will discover any errors in the statements he put forth last year in behalf of the Mexican system ce, which he asked the United States to adopt. While the fact that he received \$1,000 in Mexican money in exchange for \$500 of United States currency on entering Mexico might have the effect weakening the faith he expressed in his Asheville, C., speech and on many other occasions, that gold would not go to a premium in the United States if the free-colnage proposition were adopted, there Mexico which it is hoped he will have time to look into and compare with the statements he made to American people in the campaign of 1896. One of the interesting statements of under the free coinage of sliver. In his Asheville 'Not a dollar's worth of gold would leave this

country under free coinage until those who held it felt they would benefit by letting it go. I believe under free coinage gold would come here instead of going away, and the only way to stop the outflow of gold is to adopt bimetallism, raise the price of wheat and pay our debts in produce instead of

learn in Mexico which may fall to confirm the be-lief he expressed a short fifteen months ago. For published at the beginning of the present fixed year that the total amount of gold in Mexico was at that this only \$5.000,000, or practically one-fourth of the amount mined in three years. Gold has been mined great quantities, and the fact that Mr. Bryan on tary Alger and General Miles are preparing to take arriving there finds remaining in the entire country up and put two execution a number of important

tion, the gold cain in circulation in the finited se States was, according to Treasury figures, 5454

ly by the very methods he recommended, in conprice of wheat and paying our debts in produce by the Bureau of Statistics, covering the exportations during eleven menths of the present year. These figures show that the exports of domestic merchandise, in which wheat is, of course, the largest item, since it has doubled in price since Mr. Bryan's statement was made, amount to 1904. 54,537 for eleven months and will be for the calendar year the largest in the history of the 1

of last year were not altogether accurate is found in a statement of the Treasury Department, just issued, which shows the total amount of money in circulation in the United States, compared with the amount in circulation at a time when he was trying to persuade the people that the only possible way of increasing the volume of money was by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It will be remembered that this was the burden of his free and unlimited coinage of silver it will be tremembered that this was the burden of his speechss from the day on which he captured the Speechss from the day on which he captured the Chicago Convention until the last ballot was cast on November 6, and that he insisted day after day that only the free coinage of silver could give the increase of volume necessary to equal the increase in population. Free coinage was not adopted, but the statement which is issued by the Treasury Department shows that the money in circulation in the United States at the beginning of the present month was \$14,00,000 more than it was when Mr. Bryan made his famous "cross of gold" speech. The money in circulation on July 1, 1806, 181, as week before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, was \$1,50,55,96, and on December 1, 187, was \$1,72,984,38.

This increase in the volume of circulation in the United States since Mr. Bryan's nomination, and covering the period in which the free coinage proposition was discussed and rejected, is more proposition was discussed and rejected, is more than double the amount of 'he entire sum of money existing in Mexico, as shown by the publications of the United States Treasury at the beginning of the present faced year. Nearly \$100,000, 100 of this increase in circulation in the seventeen months in question has been, as shown above, in gold almost \$1,000,000 in silver certificates.

The actual figures showing the money in circulation on July 1, 1896, and December 1, 1857, as given in the official tables of the Treasury Department, are as follows:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. 224,036,210

\$1,506,451,066 \$1,721,084,534 Note-Gain in circulation in seventeen months, 1214,649,572.

CHARLES H. BYRNE'S CONDITION.

Charles H. Byrne, president of the Brooklyn Basebali Club, is lying at his home, No. 107 West Eleventh-st., in a critical condition, and while the attending physicians say that there is no immediate danger of death, they have little hope of Mr. Byrne's recovery. A complication of diseases has set in, and in the last two days Mr. Byrne has been unconscious most of the time.

At the house yesterday afternoon it was said that the sick man was resting more easily than he had before in the last forty-eight hours.

PHILIP STEIN'S BODY MOVED. The body of Philip Stein, who was found dead with a bullet-hole in his temple on Saturday afterwith a conser-note in its temple on saturday after-noon at Ninth-st, and Avenue B, Unionport, was sent to the man's home, at No. 1.685 Madison-ave, yesterday. The body was identified by his son, Stein committed suicide.

Cocoa Pinest Plavor Pairest Price

NAVAL AND ARMY NOTES.

Washington, December 19.

MARINE OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.—
First Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, United States Marine Corps, the small-arms expert of the Navy, now attached to the Iowa, and Second Lieutenant William C. Dawson, of the same corps, now on the Indiana, have been summoned to Washington to appear before a board, of which Major George (Reid, adjutant and inspector of the general staff, president, for examination for promotion to the rext higher grade. The examination will be conducted at the barracks next Wednesday.

CHANGES OF NAVAL COMMANDERS.-The continued Illness of Commander Benjamin S. Richards, of the Alert, rendering it impossible for him to take that vessel from San Francisco to Brito support the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners on the western side of the divide, will cause the Navy Department to detach him to-morrow and transfer him for treatment to the Mare Island Hospital, and Commander Eugene H. C. Lentze will be directed to relieve him on January 7, when the Alert will be ready to start South. The Newport, with the Canal Commission aboard, has presumably reached San Juan del Norte by this time, and will remain there surveying. According to Admiral Walker's expecta tions, the surveying parties will reach the Pacific slope early in February, and it is considered essential for the Alert to be on hand at that time. Commander Leatze will be succeeded as Inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District at Chicago by Lieutenant-Commander Charles O. Allibone, now at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, Commander George C. Reiter, who recently commanded the Detroit, has been selected as Inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Portland, Ore, where he will relieve Commander John P. Merrell, who is to be ordered to the War College at Newport. KLONDIKE CRAZE DELAYS TORPEDO CON-

TRACTORS.-The failure of the shipbuilding firm of Moran Brothers, at Senttle, Wash., to complete torpedo-boat Rowan in anything like contract time is attributed to the Kiondike craze, which is reported to have practically depopulated the shipexcuse is valid or whether the contractors have seen slighting Government interests while they devote all their energies to supplying the demand r vessels required in the trade emergencies of the find out. The contract for the Rowan, then known Brothers on October 19, 1895, the same date upon which the Herreshoffs undertook to build the sister vessels, Porter and Dupont. Moran Brothers, to compensate for difference in cost of material and the desire of the Department to have a local built the Pacific coast, were to receive \$160,000 for the Rawan, while the Porter and Dupont were to

less than a single year's production ought to con- referme for the radical improvement of the general less than a single year's production ought to convince him that there is some error in his assumption that the free-silver system, as exemplified there,
will "bring gold into the country" or prevent its
leaving the country.

He changes in this direction, and especially toward the estableaving the country. speech quoted above, that the "only way to stop of the recommendations of Inspector-General the outflow of gold is to adopt himetallism, raise. Breekinridge, who is devoting himself to these subthe price of wheat and pay our debts in produce instead of gold," seems to be fully met by some figures just coming to the surface here. Himstallism was not adopted in 1896, according to Mr. Bryan's programme, yet the statistics relating to imports, exports and circulation of gold and the indicating the amount of gold in circula- these men and horses should be trained as per-indicating the amount of gold in circula- these men and horses should be trained as per-indicating the amount feetly as possible, and familiarized not only with

best could partly be attained but the work our service for service received its men and horses one enough to be properly receptive to a permitting training or when only our officers received in the plastic years of youth and need to the fluest quality they were capable of with so large a country and so small an Army cours there is no adequate reason why the same spice which has given us the best a totable unit in one dir ofton should not be applied all and so that our Army small be recognized as

around, so that our Aran shall be prospended as fully representative of our people and our monomorphishmed officers everywhere shall be as a behalf to the property of the pro

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should desire, and regiments of such a thoroughly trained personnel would especially be of inesti-mable advantage as models to our National Guard.

months is granted Major William W. Gray, surgeon. Leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days, to take effect about December 20, is granted Second Lieutenant Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Infantry. First Lieutenant John B. Bennet, 2d Infantry, is ordered to join his company January 1, 1828.

BATTLE-SHIP IOWA FINALLY PAID FOR .-The final formality in securing to the United States a clean title to the battle-ship Iowa, which has been commissioned and in active service since June 16, was completed yesterday, when Secretary Long sent a check for \$50,000, representing the reserve guarantee, to the Cramps, who built the vessel. Including this amount, the lowa has already cost over \$5,000,000.

CONGRESS ASKED TO REPATE WARSHIPS. -As soon as Congress reconvenes after the holiday recess, Secretary Long will ask that the statutes be amended to reclassify naval vessels according to their displacement, instead of by the number of guns they carry. The law as it now stands is highly antiquated, and the only honor paid to it in the last fifty years has been altogether in the breach. Judge-Advocate General Lemly, recently commenting on the subject, said:

"By sections 1,529 and 1,530 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided that the vessels of the Navy of the United States shall be divided into four classes steamships of forty guns or more being classed as first rates, those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates, and all those of less than twenty as nearly as may be by commodores, second rates by captains, third rates by commanders and fourth rates by Heutenant-commanders, although the law does not specify what vessels are to be regarded as fourth rates. Some such general division of ves-sels into classes, with proper directory provisions as to the rank of their commanding officers, appears to be desirable, but it is obvious that the classification set forth in the section cited relates to vessels of a design now obsolete, and has reference to a period when the offensive strength of naval vessels depended upon the number rather than the calibre of guns carried. Inasmuch as the great changes which have taken place in naval architecture in recent years render it impracticable to carry out these provisions of law respecting the classification of vessels, steps ought to be taken to secure such will render it applicable to present conditions. It may be proper to add, in this connection, with ref erence to the provisions of Section 1,329 on this subject, that the practice of assigning commodores ome years part been discontinued.

According to guns, there could be no firstrate vestels at present in our Navy. The Kearsarge and the Kentucky will have in their main tatteries only twenty-two guns, and the Brooklyn, with twenty would barely squeeze into the second rate, while the intrieships lowa, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin and the cruiser New-York, with eighteen guns each, would be counted as third

Nantucket and Passate 1875, Heinington, Concord and Yorktown, 179; Bolphin, 1485, Wlindington and Heima, 1292, Adams, Alliance, Essex and Enterprise 1375, Nashville, 1371, Monoracy, 1370; Thetis, 1796, Castine and Machias, 1477, Alert and Ranget, 1896, Annopolis, Vicksburg, Newport, Princeton, Wheeling and Marfetta, 1,000.
The fourth class will be led by the Vesuvius, 929; Yantic, 200, Petrel, 892; Fern, 890; Bancroft, 829, and Pinta, 520, Golowed by the tughouts used at naval staticies, now twelve in number.

GLEASON TEARS UP THE TRACKS.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR TAKES DE-CISIVE ACTION AGAINST A STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gang of men armed with shovels and crowbars went to the tracks of the New-York and Stienway Railroad Company and tere them up from Third-st, to the East River, Lone I-land City. The men were led by Mayor Gleason, and the tearing up of the tracks was the result of a legal contest between the Mayor and the company for two years.

It was expected that the railroad company would show fight yesterday, but it made no opposition

to the destruction of its property, and the big Mayor had it all his own way. He said that the company had a lot of cars ready

made no opposition. The only representative the company had on the scene was a lawyer.

Mayor Gleasen declared that the company had no right to lay the tracks in the first place, and after having them down thought it could keep them down by the right of might. He fought the company in the courts and heat it, and so he decided that the tracks would have to come up, and up they came.

Superintendent Beatem, of the company, was in an extremely unpleasant frame of mind yesterday, and declined to discuss the tearing up of the tracks further than to say that they would be relaid a few days after Gleason's term as Mayor had expired.

The tracks torn up covered a distance of about to run on the traces, but thought better of it, and

The tracks torn up covered a distance of about four blocks.

A FIGHTING CODFISH.

TWO MEN NEARLY DROWNED WHILE TRYING TO PULL HIM INTO A BOAT.

In a high wind and heavy sea yesterday afternoon Martin Washington, of Nu. 222 Cherry-st., and Daniel Hussey, of No. 303 Water-st., this city, narrowly escaped death by drowning while fishing near spar buoy No. 2, about two miles off the Coney Island shore. Washington and Hussey at the time were trying to land a forty-five-pound codfish, which Washington had hooked with a single line, pole and Washington had hooked with a single line, pole and reel. The sea was exceedingly choppy at the time, and the fish, as soon as the hook caught in his gills, swang the boat around and nearly capsized it. The fish made such desperate efforts to escape that Washington had to get Hussey to help him hold the line. Washington said that when the fish first "fetched up" on the end of the line, he was almost pulled over the side of the boat, which shipped a good deal of water. Three times the men had the fish hear the side of the boat, and then it would dart off, taking the full length of the line, exach time nearly capsizing the boat. It took the men haif an hour to get the fish into the boat.

The fish measured from the tip of the nose to the tail 4 feet 1 inch, and around the body, near the first flux, 2 feet 4% inches.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Margaret Spencer, thirty years old, was so severely burned last night at her home, No. 146 West Sixty-eighth-st., that she died two hours later in Roosevelt Hospital. Mrs. Spencer was cooking supper on her oil stove, and her pet dog jumped on the stove and upset it. Her dress took fire, and in a few minutes she was a mass of flames. Miss Bell, a tenant in the house, who was in the room at the time, snatched up a blanket and wrapped the woman in it. Before the flames were smothered, however, Mrs. Spencer was burned all over her body and limbs. An ambulance was summoned, and Mrs. Spencer was removed to the hospital, where she died.

THE REV. DR. HARSHAW'S FAREWELL. The Rev. Dr. William R. Harshaw, for years pas tor of the First Union Presbyterian Church, Lexington-ave, and Eighty-sixth-st., who will soon leave the city to take a parish in Pennsylvania, said fare well yesterday afternoon to his many friends of the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian As-sociation, Eighty-seventh-st, between Lexington-ave, and Third-ave. The doctor has frequently preached to the young men of the Yorkville branch, and is very popular with them.



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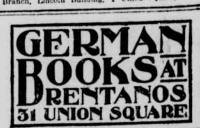
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